1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA
3 4 5 6 7	WESTERN DIVISION * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
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9	REDACTED PUBLIC TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING HEARING
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JEFFREY L. VIKEN,
11	U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
12	(PURSUANT TO CRIMINAL LOCAL RULE 57.10, PORTIONS OF ALL
13	CHANGE OF PLEA AND SENTENCING TRANSCRIPTS ARE RESTRICTED)
14	APPEARANCES:
15 16 17	FOR THE PLAINTIFF: SARAH B. COLLINS U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE 515 Ninth Street, #201 Rapid City, SD, 57701 (605) 342-7822 sarah.b.collins@usdoj.gov
18192021	FOR THE DEFENDANT: ALECIA FULLER FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDERS OFFICE 655 Omaha, Suite 100 Rapid City, SD, 57701 (605) 343-5110 Alecia_Fuller@fd.org
22232425	COURT REPORTER: SHERI L. NOT HELP HIM, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter 550 Ninth Street, #302 Rapid City, South Dakota 57701 Phone: (605) 399-6007. Sheri_Nothelphim@sdd.uscourts.gov

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                     PROCEEDINGS ~ April 28, 2023
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                  Before Hon. JEFFREY L. VIKEN, Judge
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                (Proceedings in open court at 2:56 p.m.)
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                            This is the time set for sentencing
                THE COURT:
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      in the case of United States versus Cody Wayne Hopkins,
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      our file 20-50095.
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                May I have the appearance of government counsel,
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      please?
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                MS. COLLINS: Sarah Collins and Kelsey Blair on
11
      behalf of the United States.
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                THE COURT: Afternoon, counsel.
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                MS. COLLINS: Afternoon.
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                THE COURT: Defense?
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                MS. FULLER: Alecia Fuller with Mr. Hopkins.
                THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Fuller.
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                MS. FULLER: Hello.
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                THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Hopkins.
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                THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon.
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                THE COURT: We have Ms. Nikole Miller with us
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      from U.S. Probation. Ms. Miller prepared your presentence
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      investigation report.
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                Have you had enough time to work with Ms. Fuller
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      to prepare for sentencing?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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THE COURT: Well, as we go along, if you wish to speak with your attorney, let me know that. We'll take a break so you can work with Ms. Fuller. THE DEFENDANT: Understood. THE COURT: Sure. Now, you're before the Court on a verdict returned by the jury on August 25th of 2022. The verdict of the jury was a unanimous finding that you're guilty of attempted enticement of a minor using the internet; and that had sexual activity taken place, the jury found it would have constituted rape in the fourth degree under South Dakota law and sexual contact with a child under 16 years of age. Those are matters which must be proven in a trial of that nature, and they were proven beyond a reasonable doubt. So that's what brings you here, Mr. Hopkins. I did preside over the trial, and I well remember the trial, of course, as we discuss this case for sentencing. The presentence investigation report, no United States' objections, Ms. Collins? MS. COLLINS: That's correct. THE COURT: There are defense objections at docket entry 91, and we'll turn to those, Ms. Fuller. There was a psychological evaluation and sexual

risk assessment by Dr. Frank Detillio. It's a rather extensive report. I did review it carefully. It was prepared for the defense.

I assume you wanted me to see it, Ms. Fuller?

MS. FULLER: I did. I filed it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes. That's why I had it.

I respect you writing a letter, Mr. Hopkins, about your feelings about the case and struggles you've had and, you know, where we should be had heading in considering some of the factors for sentencing here.

You're asking for mercy, which of course you're free to do. Given the mandatory minimum sentence here, it's something we can discuss, but nothing about which I can do anything with regard to a lesser sentence.

You point out that you should have, you know, sought therapy and medication, therapy much earlier on. You had manic-depressive symptoms. You did great in high school, but then really struggled: Suicide attempts, some really rugged life experiences that you went through. And your parents wrote they didn't recognize any of these symptoms. They apparently thought you were fine.

Now, your point of view might be somewhat different than that because you really were having a rough time. You've got a young son. I think he's eight now?

[X.H.]?

THE DEFENDANT: He's nine now.

THE COURT: Is he nine? So I mean you've got a son to look forward to when you get out of custody in the case.

And, you know, I think in your view this is an isolated incident. I hope that's true with underage people, but I have no information contrary to that.

You know, you have good work goals. You want to own your own shop. You've got a background that's solid. I believe you have a former employer who's interested in bringing you back in. Is that correct?

MS. FULLER: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah. And you say you've got a lot of therapy and work ahead of you to deal with your conditions, and I agree with you. I think that's good insight on your part. Apparently the meds have helped you, when you've gone into custody, and you're much more clear minded now than you were. Yeah, well, that's very positive.

Support letters, Desiree Fahey says you're an awesome friend. You help everybody. You're an amazing dad. Very positive letter.

Ralph and Tina Hopkins, your parents, wrote about your successes in high school. You grew up in a small town. They thought things were fine. They didn't

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see any problems, at lease that's what they're writing to They point out [X.H.] is in an unstable situation, which is a reason to have you out of custody sooner rather than later. And they tell me that your former employer wants you back. You're an integral part of the family. You have family support, they make that clear, which is important coming out of custody. You need family support. And Dustin, your youngest brother, wrote on your behalf also. Said, you know, you came from a law-abiding family. You're a great person. He was surprised by the conviction and nature of the offense here and of course is going to support you and says you have great potential to be a better person. So those are all very positive support letters. Any additional material for my review, Ms. Collins? MS. COLLINS: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Ms. Fuller? MS. FULLER: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Well, these federal sentencing guidelines were an attempt by Congress to make sentencing on individual case types uniform across all the federal

guidelines were an attempt by Congress to make sentence
on individual case types uniform across all the federal
courts. So they devised a plan to put in federal
sentencing guidelines and a Sentencing Commission to

administer the guidelines in about 1987. And the point is, a whole series of numbers, actually or theoretically, based on massive criminal statistics and sentencing statistics databases that underlie the range of months of imprisonment that are produced by the federal sentencing guidelines. So there are aggravating and mitigating factors considered under the guideline system. But of course it is a one-size-fits-all system.

We've got the parallel and separate sentencing system for discretionary sentencing, 18 United States Code Section 3553(a). All of that is very important in most cases.

But when Congress takes on the sentencing function themselves and here puts in place a ten-year mandatory minimum sentence, there isn't any federal judge in the United States that could sentence you to anything less than that. It is the harsh reality of committing a crime which was, as a jury found, using the internet to attempt to entice a 13-year-old female into a sexual relationship.

So Congress made findings, took that extremely seriously, and that's the reason that they have the mandatory minimum in place, ten years to life as a maximum here.

Let's turn to the objections. Objection one is

to paragraphs 9 through 17. This is an appropriate set of objections, because Ms. Fuller needs to deny every fact that would underlie or support your conviction in order to have an appeal. I don't know — is there going to be an appeal in the case?

MS. FULLER: I'm not a hundred percent certain.

MS. FULLER: I'm not a hundred percent certain.

I just wanted to preserve the issue in case he decides

to --

THE COURT: Well, yes, and that's the way you do. You preserve the issue for the U.S. Court of Appeals by denying all the facts that underlie the conviction.

And 3 through 17 does that.

Now, what that would do is shift to the government the obligation to prove those facts just by the greater weight of evidence in a sentencing hearing. But the facts were found by the jury beyond a reasonable doubt.

Ms. Collins, do you wish to speak to that?

MS. COLLINS: No, Your Honor. I think the record made at the trial and the jury's finding is sufficient to prove and establish all of those facts that are set forth.

THE COURT: Yes. Presiding over the trial, that's the way I recall it as well, and the jury finding is clear.

1 Did you have further record on the first 2 objection? 3 MS. FULLER: No further record. THE COURT: Yeah, I find that paragraphs 9 4 5 through 17, those facts are proven beyond a reasonable 6 doubt at trial which resulted in your conviction. 7 objection one is overruled. 8 Objection two is to -- is it paragraph --9 paragraph 19, which talks about obstruction of justice. 10 And there is a quideline that says if I find that you 11 committed perjury at trial, you know, it's obstruction of 12 justice, and you can have an aggravating addition of more 13 points on your quideline calculation. Did you wish to speak to that? 14 15 MS. FULLER: Nothing further than the objection, 16 Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Yeah. Ms. Collins? 18 MS. COLLINS: I don't have any record to make. 19 THE COURT: No. And the U.S. Probation Officer 20 here, Ms. Miller, didn't include obstruction of justice. So objection two is overruled. Paragraph 19 is just a 21 22 recitation of what the underlying matters would be as 23 required to make a finding for obstruction. 24 I do not find any obstruction here, and so 25 objection two is granted and obstruction is not applied.

1 Are there additional defense objections, 2 Ms. Fuller? 3 MS. FULLER: No, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: And none from the United States, 5 Ms. Collins? 6 MS. COLLINS: That's correct. 7 THE COURT: Well, I'm going to put the federal sentencing guideline calculation on the record, 8 9 Mr. Hopkins. It's driven by the mandatory minimum set by 10 Congress. But lets put the calculation on the record. 11 the event of an appeal, we want to make sure that the 12 Court has a proper record to review for you, including the 13 quideline calculation. 14 And so the offense of conviction here, attempted 15 enticement of a minor using the internet, every federal 16 felony is given a starting point or base offense level, 17 which is a number which starts this calculation. And 18 here, the starting point or base offense level for this crime is 28. 19 20 In paragraph 23 there's the specific offense 21 characteristic of using an internet-capable device in 22 committing the crime. Well, that's fine. I'll leave it 23 in the guideline calculation. But the crime you were 24 convicted of can't be committed without using the 25 internet. And so as far as I'm concerned, this is just an

antiquated, inappropriate two-level addition in paragraph 23, which I'll take care of by a downward variance when we get to that point.

So, your adjusted offense level is 30.

No acceptance of responsibility. There's no penalty in this Court, Mr. Hopkins, for going to a jury trial. That's your absolute right. But there's no reduction for acceptance of responsibility, of course, because you have confirmed to the jury that you're innocent of this crime and you've explained why you testified that way.

So the total offense level is 30.

Criminal history is also scored. I have to tell you, in this offense type it's very common that the person who is convicted or pleads guilty to enticement of a minor using the internet has no criminal history of any kind. And that's the case with you. So you're in the most favorable sentencing category, Criminal History Category I on the sentencing table.

Page 14 has the guideline calculation. You'll find it in the paragraph 67. Based on an offense level of 30 and a Criminal History Category of I, the guideline range for imprisonment is 97 months to 121 months.

Well, the mandatory minimum is 120 months, and so that's the bottom of the guideline range. So the range

is 120 months, ten years, to 121 months, ten years and one month. That's the quideline range here.

Now, supervised release. We don't have parole in the federal system. We have what's called supervised release, which is a period of supervision after a custody sentence for several purposes: One, there are people who have a criminal history and they're a risk to the community when they come out of prison for committing future crimes. And so having a person under the supervision of a probation expert makes it less likely the person would commit crimes in the community.

I don't have that concern for you, but I am concerned that you have access to rehabilitation and treatment as part of your supervised released term.

So here supervised release is five years to life on supervision. I'm sure five years of supervision after custody is enough. But that's the range both under the quidelines and the statute.

Because of the mandatory minimum, of course, there's no probation eligibility in the case.

There is a \$100 special assessment in every federal felony sentencing; mandatory because the money goes into a crime victim's assistance fund, nationally. If you cannot pay the hundred dollars, then I'll waive the interest requirement on it so you can pay it over the

1 course of your judgment. So that has to be imposed, and 2 I'll deal with it in that way. 3 The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 would apply, Ms. Collins; is that accurate? 4 5 MS. COLLINS: It is. 6 THE COURT: Congress, in passing that law, made 7 an exception and waives the \$5,000 special assessment for 8 an indigent person. And according to paragraph 64 of the 9 presentence report, you are an indigent person, so that 10 \$5,000 assessment will not apply. 11 The quideline range for a fine is \$30,000 to 12 \$300,000. This is not a case where a fine would serve any 13 purpose, so none will be imposed. 14 Ms. Collins, is that an accurate statement of 15 the statutory and quideline factors for sentencing? 16 MS. COLLINS: Yes, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Do you agree, Ms. Fuller? 18 MS. FULLER: I do. 19 THE COURT: Yes. Well, thank you for the 20 report, Ms. Miller. I'm adopting it as it is written. It's certainly accurate based on presiding over the trial 21 22 and listening to the testimony in the case. 23 So when we turn to sentencing, I am going to 24 grant a two-level downward variance to eliminate the use 25 of an internet device in committing the crime. That's the

only way the crime is committed, so there's no point in adding two levels as an aggravating factor. And if there was, I have a policy disagreement with it, in any event, with the Sentencing Commission.

Any record on it in this case, Ms. Collins?

MS. COLLINS: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Very well.

So two-level downward variance. That changes the total offense level to 28, rather than 30. Criminal History Category I. The guideline range for imprisonment without the mandatory minimum would have been 78 months to 97 months in federal custody. But there's no way to sentence below the mandatory minimum. That's a congressional determination. So it doesn't change your guideline range in the case, actually.

All right. That variance, having been put in place, I'd turn to you, Ms. Fuller, and Mr. Hopkins, if you wish to speak about this.

MS. FULLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

I wish you could ask for less on behalf of Mr. Hopkins, but I am asking for the mandatory minimum of the 120 months. All the reasons that I would ask for a downward variance support the mandatory minimum as well: His age. It appears aberrant behavior, as he has zero criminal history, as the Court pointed out.

The Court, also, when speaking about the reviewing of the records, mentioned my other reasons, which are his employment record. I do note that his employer didn't send back the employer verification; but the United States Probation Officer that supervised him had contact with his employer and I think could confirm that he was a good worker and he would take him back. And as did his parents.

THE COURT: Yeah, Ms. Miller confirmed that for me before we came in.

MS. FULLER: Thank you.

I'd also highlight his family ties and responsibility, and then his -- also his mental and emotional state. I do think he's, today, in a better place than he certainly was a couple years ago with understanding his mental health a little bit better as well as being on medications, kind of helping him round out to be able to make better decisions in the future.

Really, rehabilitation is what he needs, and I wish we could get to that sooner than 120 months. Because I think that with rehabilitation and the services of United States Probation he'll never see the inside of a courtroom again. I think Mr. Hopkins is committed to that.

I'd also note he does have great remorse. And

I'd highlight that, you know, his concern and his remorse is that there are real victims out there. And for a long time he thought there was in this case. And I think that that struck him that he recognized that impact on people, or victims, in a case like this.

So for all of those reasons, we have no objection to the special conditions. I think they're appropriate. I would ask that you order them as a condition of supervised release. But, regretfully, I'm asking for 120 months today.

THE COURT: Okay. But you're taking the position that Mr. Hopkins is not guilty? That is, contrary to the jury finding?

MS. FULLER: I'm taking the position that

Mr. Hopkins has never wavered from -- in any conversations

with me as well as his testimony; that he acknowledges he

sent the messages, he acknowledges what they appeared

like; but his intentions were to help. And he has never

wavered from that.

And he's extremely remorseful that if it was a real girl -- and when he came to see me after he was released from custody, Your Honor, the first thing he asked me was if she's getting help. And my confusion was how do you not know it was a Rally sting at this point?

But he genuinely had a concern for whoever was on the

1 other end of that. 2 Did he handle it correctly? Absolutely not. 3 But he's never wavered from what his goal was on that evening. 4 5 I recognize the jury didn't believe that, but that's the jury determination. It's not what Mr. Hopkins 6 7 believes in his heart where his intentions were. 8 THE COURT: Well, thank you for that, 9 Ms. Fuller. I appreciate it. 10 Now, do you wish to speak today, Mr. Hopkins? 11 THE DEFENDANT: If you don't mind, sir. 12 THE COURT: You take as much time as you wish. 13 You just remain seated. That's fine. 14 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. I just wanted to say that 15 I know you read my letter and all that. But I just wanted 16 to say that I am deeply remorseful for my conduct that 17 day. There is no excuses for the language that I used for 18 somebody that at that time I felt was a minor. I wish I 19 could turn back the time, make different choices, but I 20 can't do that. I'm just ready to start my rehabilitation 21 and BOP custody. And that's all. 22 Thank you. 23 THE COURT: Yeah. Well, that's a realistic view 24 of what lies ahead for you. And supervised release is 25 going to be critical for you. You need ongoing mental

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health attention. You do need the sex offender treatment -- that's going to be part of your supervision -- and the other special conditions we put in place for your individual case. And so you're 32 years old, looking forward, you'll be out of custody and back to family and work at some point. So, I quess that's where you should set your vision; rehabilitation and treatment. Thank you for speaking about that today and for writing. I do appreciate it. Ms. Fuller, anything else? MS. FULLER: No, thank you. THE COURT: Ms. Collins? MS. COLLINS: Your Honor, the United States is not seeking a sentence above the mandatory minimum of ten I don't need to make a further record unless the Court would like to hear from me further? THE COURT: No, we all -- you, Ms. Collins, Ms. Fuller, Mr. Hopkins, we were all at the trial. We know how aggravating this is and why Congress punishes so heavily. We do know there are real 13-year-old girls out there who are enticed and exploited by adults. That's why Congress acts with such a stern voice in setting a mandatory minimum of ten years in the case. So, I -- I mean why balance the 3553(a) factors? I suppose it's useful to the extent that the outcome of

fashioning a sufficient but not greater than necessary would lead us to the same outcome, a ten-year sentence, which is the mandatory minimum.

But about the guidelines do account for the seriousness of the offense, of course. Punishment is required, and it's been put in place by Congress, and I will certainly follow that.

Your personal history and characteristics, well, that's forward-looking. I have no doubt, of course, that this crime was committed. But you have found out a lot of things about yourself since you committed this crime. And you're on medications, and you have a treatment and rehabilitation plan ahead of you that we'll put in place here.

I think the sentence certainly sends a message to the larger community that there are very serious consequences for this type of this behavior involving enticement of a 13-year-old girl.

Protecting the community from future crimes,

I've referred to that before. I don't think you're a risk

to commit other crimes, especially with sex offender

evaluation and treatment and mental health treatment.

Rehabilitation and treatment is a weighty factor, but

first comes the need for punishment under 3553(a).

And so whether I'm sentencing under the federal

sentencing guidelines or under the discretionary sentencing statute, the outcome is the same; sufficient but not greater than necessary sentence, according to Congress, is ten years in prison. And that's what I must impose.

So, if you would please stand, sir, I will announce your sentence.

Based on the Constitutional and statutory authority vested in this Court, it's the judgment of the Court that Cody Wayne Hopkins is hereby committed to the custody of United States Bureau of Prisons to be incarcerated for a term of 120 months, the mandatory minimum of ten years in federal prison.

Upon release from imprisonment, Mr. Hopkins, you are placed on supervised release for a period of five years. You start your supervision by reporting to the U.S. Probation Office in the district to which you are released within 72 hours had from your release of custody. So I don't know if you'll be released to Pennsylvania, your home base, or if you will be released back here to South Dakota, which seems likely. But you need to start your supervised release by reporting within 72 hours. You'll be directed which probation office is the location where you should report.

You know, the mandatory conditions of supervised

release in federal law do apply to you. On supervision you must not commit another federal, state, or local crime.

You, of course, cannot illegally possess a controlled substance.

You must submit to one drug test within 15 days from your release of custody and at least two drug tests thereafter as directed by probation. You've got to be clean and sober on federal supervision.

You have to cooperate in the collection of DNA, which is a federal sentencing requirement.

And, because of the nature of the offense, you have to comply with the terms of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act as required by federal law. Failure to register under the federal statute is a federal felony, which is prosecuted everywhere in the country. So you will learn the registration requirements when you're coming out of custody. Whatever state you're living in will have its own registration requirements as well. So those are matters you're going to need to learn.

All of these conditions will be reviewed with you by your supervising officer when you're coming out of custody. But you'll also see them in writing in the judgment in your case.

So those are the mandatory conditions.

In your judgment you will see the standard conditions of supervised release. Those standard conditions are adopted by the district judges in South Dakota, and they're part of the supervised release and must be followed.

And then we've designed six special conditions as conditions of release in your case and must be completed successfully to finish your sentence successfully.

First, you must not initiate, establish, or maintain contact with any male or female child under the age of 18, nor attempt to do so, except under circumstances approved in advance and in writing by the probation office. Both genders are involved, after my review of the psychosexual evaluation in the case.

Now, second condition is you must participate in the probation officer's computer internet use and monitoring program. That program requires to you comply with the provision of the participation agreement used in the District of South Dakota. Participation in that monitoring program, Mr. Hopkins, is in lieu of having all access to a computer denied. Which ten years from now the whole world is going to have some form of technology, and so this is an accommodation that if you follow the rules of this program, you'll be able to have access to a device

under supervision.

But you must consent at the direction of the probation office to having installed on your computers or whatever the device is ten years from now at your expense any hardware or software system to monitor computer use or prevent access to particular materials. So that's an accommodation that will be worked out when you're coming out of custody.

Third, you must not reside with any male or female child under the age of 18, nor attempt to do so, without permission in writing in advance from the U.S. Probation Office. That's a protective factor for children. We don't know yet from sex offender treatment and polygraph examinations what the risk factors are for you. So that's in place, and you'll work out the realities of that with your supervising officer.

Fourth, you must undergo inpatient or outpatient psychiatric or psychological treatment as directed by probation and take any prescription medications considered necessary by your treatment provider. So you'll have a mental health professional under supervision. And that's the kind of care that you wish you had gotten earlier in life. Well, it will come a bit later now, but I think it's very important to help you achieve a healthy state and to live lawfully.

So the fifth condition is you must submit your person, your residence, your place of business, your vehicle, your possessions, any computers, smart phone, tablet, or internet-capable device and the passwords for those devices, you submit all of that to search conducted by a United States Probation Officer who's searching without a warrant if that officer has reasonable suspicion that you have violated a term of your supervised release.

The sixth condition is you must participate in sex offender treatment and submit to polygraph examinations as directed by the U.S. Probation Office.

Restitution is mandatory, but not in this case type. This was a sting operation. There isn't an actual victim involved, fortunately. I do have to order you pay a \$100 special assessment for the crimes victim's assistance fund. And the \$5,000 special assessment under the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, that's waived because you're an indigent person, according to paragraph 64 of the presentence. And Congress provided that if you are indigent, that assessment does not apply. So it will not be imposed on you.

You shall forfeit your interest in the following property to the United States. It's the cell phone used in the commission of the offense:

One Google cellular telephone, Verizon SIMM

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      ICID -- get ready, Sheri, it's a long series of numbers --
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      89148000004442173723.
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                That's forfeited to the United States, of
      course, Mr. Hopkins. Please be seated, sir.
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                Ms. Collins, is there any legal reason why the
 6
      sentence should not be imposed as announced?
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                MS. COLLINS: No, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Ms. Fuller?
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                MS. FULLER: No, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Any need for clarification,
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      Ms. Miller?
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                PROBATION OFFICER: No, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Well, I do impose the sentence as I
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      have announced it, Mr. Hopkins.
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                Now you have 14 days from today's date to
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      challenge any appealable issue in your case. You went to
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      trial; you were convicted by a jury. You can challenge
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      the verdict and the other matters that Ms. Fuller may
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      advise you are appealable issues, including this sentence.
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                So what you do now is if you want to appeal,
      tell Ms. Fuller. She'll file the papers to protect your
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      appeal rights. Now, you only have 14 days from today's
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      date within which to appeal. Do you understand that?
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                THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: All right.
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Anything further, Ms. Collins? 1 2 MS. COLLINS: No, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Ms. Fuller? MS. FULLER: No, thank you. 4 5 THE COURT: Ten years is a long sentence, 6 Mr. Hopkins, but you're a young man. You're going to come 7 out into the community again with proper supervision and some quardrails in place. I'm sure you can succeed. 8 9 You're well -- I think in mind of what your 10 treatment needs are going forward, and those resources 11 will be there for you federally. So good luck to you, 12 sir. 13 THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, sir. 14 THE COURT: Court is adjourned. 15 THE LAW CLERK: All rise, please. 16 (End of proceedings this date at 3:27 p.m.) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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2	COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
3	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT)
4	DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAKOTA) SS WESTERN DIVISION)
5	VIDILITY DIVIDION ,
6	I, Sheri L. Not Help Him, RPR, CRR, Official
7	Court Reporter in and for the United States District
8	Court, District of South Dakota,
9	DO HEREBY CERTIFY that I acted as such Court
10	Reporter at the Sentencing Hearing of the within-entitled
11	action, and that the foregoing redacted public transcript,
12	pages 1 to 26, inclusive, is a true and complete
13	transcript of my stenographic notes taken at said
14	Sentencing Hearing on April 28, 2023.
15	Dated at Rapid City, South Dakota, this 18th day
16	of July, 2023.
17	/s/ Sheri L. Not Help Him
18	SHERI L. NOT HELP HIM Official Court Reporter
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